38 POLICE INDICTMENTS.

BOB FITZSIMMONS ARRESTED.

The Australian Pugillat Required to Give

Bonds to Pay Allmony.

was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Wal-

gering. The arrest was at the instance of his

divorced wife, Louisa, and was made for the

long time. He did not return until after his re

soon as Bob got back to this city he was obliged

PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

The Race Issue Makes a Solid Democratic

Congress Delegation Probable,

will send a solid Democratic delegation to Con-

gress in spite of the bolt of the sugar planters,

which at one time was regarded as likely to lose

the Democrats three districts. The change has brought about by a vigorous campaign.

The fight was begun on the tariff issue, but the

Democrats succeeded in turning it on the race

gether. A row in the registration office in

question, and this held the white voters to-

TWO COLLEGE FIRES.

The Indiana Medical School Building

Burned-An Agricultural College's Loss.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3 .- At 3:30 o'clock this

norning fire started in the building occupied by

the Indiana Medical College, at the corner of South Pennsylvania and Maryland streets. In

a few minutes the whole building was in flames, and the efforts of the Fire Department to stop

them were without avail. The fire quickly spread to the Scottish ritte building adjoining, where

the finest Masonic paraphernalia in the West

was reduced to ashes. This outfit had but re-

was reduced to ashes. This outfit had but recently been purchased, and the estimated loss
to the Masons by reason of its destruction, together with the five-storr building and all the
other contents will reach \$100.000.

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 3.—The Agricultural
College barn was burned this morning. The fire
originated in some straw. The barn was built
three years ago at a cost of \$15,000, and was
the finest barn in the State. The loss on barn
and contents is \$20,000.

Ne Uniformity of Bollots in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3 .- Acting under instruc-

Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist who has been

day, as it was expected they would.

where I make out a check for \$300 and to \$70 February (Golf handed to the witness a returned control of the order of Friend & House; was end by them, and paid at the bank, years had been set down for March 2," tiness went on. "On the morning of that drew a check for \$300 and went to the National Bank, where me account was

don't kick! I don't get all of this; 50 per cent-goes fo the police."

Q. West, did you pay him any more? A.— Yes, I drew a check on the First National Bank for \$200 payable to the order of Friend & House, Q.—And is this the check? witness identified another check; it was

he witness stentiller another check the second of which was chorred by Friend & House, I had been paid by the bank.

Well, what was done with your case? As a discharged. I may mention that the same within air weeks made a similar allegation inst a woman abortionist, which disclosed a calculation which in likelf disproved the

THE NEXT CASE COST RIM \$475.

The witness was next arrested on March 23 by Centra Office man whose name he did not now. But when he was borked up at headmarters Frink visited him in his cell and again releved him to engage Lawyer Friend.

"He told me todo this so he could make something out of it. He also asked me to urge a Dr. tocher, who was locked up at headquarters on similar charge, to engage Friend."

The witness was admitted into Kocher's cell or this purpose, and succeeded, in his advocacy out A - I do not know, and

have known.

If you now anything more? A.—Friend gled you now anything more? A.—Friend gled Strin. I give him a check for that you on March 24. He would not allow mo wit in his name, so I made it payable to therk was produced, identified in the he check was produced, Edentified in the all form, and put in excitence. That case was easied before Justice Koch in the Fifty-th street court, but was continued there, called fater in the Essex Market Court. —What was done? A.—I was held for the nat became of the case? A .-- I have

never heard of it since.
Q. Oh, did you have to pay anything more?
A. Yes; Friend said it would cost me \$150 more.
Again the witness said he gave Friend a check
made payable to bearer. The paid check was
produced, identified, and put in evidence. NEXT TIME THE WITNESS CONSULTED GOFF. The next case against the witness was one in which the complaint is sworn to by Grace Fox, agent for Britton's "Society for the Enforcement of Crimnal Law," which had a lot of alleged materiationers arrested in a bunch last spring. The witness said:

malpractioners arrested in a bunch last spring. The witness said:

"It was Saturday evening, April 17, 1894, at b o'clock, when Sergeant Frink came to my house with the warrant which was issued by Justice Koch. The ink was not dry on the warrant when it was served upon me. Frink said to me: 'This case does not amount to mything, but I have just got the warrant from Koch, and he orders that you be locked up.' I objected to always being arrested at might, and I said it would be too late to get ball and I did not want to stay in prison overnight. Frink said: 'Well, Doctor, I won't lock you up it you pay me,' I offered Il bereon overnight. Frink said: 'Well Doctor, I won't lock you up if you pay me.' I offered him \$13, but he demanded \$50, and I agreed to give it to him, and he left. Then I took a cab and drove to the residence of an eminent law-yer and told him all about it. He told me to keep careful record and memoranda of all the incidents.

keep careful record and memoranua or all the incidents."

Mr. Goff-Well, Doctor, I was that lawyer.

The witness said that he had gone to Mr. Goff to tell him the whole story, and then Mr. Goff produced, and the witness identified, a let of inemoranda which showed how minutely from that moment the evidence was prepared. There were memoranda of the number of the cab, the exact minute of the departure of the witness, and even the number of the \$5 greenback which Mr. Goff lent the wilness to pay the cab fare, as it was not thought best that the cab should drive from Mr. Goff's house to his own, where he could have got money.

drive from Mr. Golf's house to his own, where he could have got money.

"The next morning Frink called for me at 8 o'clock and took me to Police Headquarters, where I paid him the \$50. We went to Essex Market Court, where Justice Koch put the case over until Monday. Then I was held for the firmal Justice. over until Monday. Then I was dirand Jury."

Q - Well, did you pay any more money? A.—
Ves. Friend demanded \$150, and I gave it to him. [Cheek produced and identified.]

There were two cases against the witness at this time, one of them being the Berthoid case, concerning which the three witnesses were examined before the committee in the morning. In one case the ball was fixed at \$5,000 and in the other at \$7.500. These were the amounts other at \$2,500. These were the amounts on the witness was finally held for the Grand

Jury, which was some time after his arrest, as the cases were frequently postponed by Justice Koch.

Q. Well, did you have to pay any more money? A.—Yes; Friend wanted \$750 more. Q.—Well, did you have to pay any more money? A.—Vest Friend wanted \$750 more.
Mr. theft—\$750 he just 10 per cent of \$7,500. Did you pay it? A.—Not that amount. I got sick and tired of giving up blood money, and I refused. Friend and Sergeam O'Toole of the lessex alarket Court urged me to pay the \$750, but I said no: "No: lock me up in the Tombs, I won't pay that amount." They kept me there in the Essex Market until it was too late, they said if I didn't pay that I would have to stay in Gasex Market jail all night, lit! I would not pay the And Troole and Friend got the bail reduced to \$4,000. Then O'Toole and the Herthold case, and that I had better get her out or cles she might make up some story against me. So finally I agreed to give them 5500. That was for \$5,000 bail. \$4,000 for me and \$1,000 for her.
The witness identified a check for \$5,000 bail. \$4,000 for me and \$1,000 for her.
The witness identified a check for \$5,000 bail. \$4,000 for the was bailed.
BUT THERE WAS \$300 MORE FOR O'TOOLE AND

BUT THERE WAS \$200 MORE FOR O'TOOLS AND

"Friend told me then that I had better pay
O'Toole something or he would turn Mrs.
Mosbus against me. He said. They work for
runney, you know. So I saw O'Toole and offered him \$100. He refused to accept that and
demanded \$200."
W.—Did you give it to him? A.—Yes: I wave

demanded \$200. He refused to accept that and demanded \$200."

Q.—Did you give it to him? A.—Yes; I gave him two \$100 bills. He said if I didn't he could get Mrs. Moebus to tell any kind of a story about me. Friend told me that I had better see Lawver Morris H. Gottlieb, who was the lawyer for Richard Kosch, who was also arrested in the Berthold case. I wanted to know why I should see Gottlieb, and Friend told me that if I did not dottlieb would get the man and woman against me. I saw Gottlieb, and offered him \$50. I had a check for that amount, which I thought was all he would want. He demanded \$100, and said if I did not give it to him he would make it danned hot for me. So I gave him my \$50 check and wrote another check for \$50 in his private check book. [Both checks produced and identified.]

AT LAST \$200 MORE FOR PRIZED.

C.—Did you pay any more? A.—Yes.
C.—To whom? A.—Friend, [Laughter.]
Unde Paniel Bradley—Are these men O'Toole
and Frink still on the force?
Mr. Goff—Both of them. O'Toole is an acting Captain, Uncle Daniel — He ought to make a good Uncle Daniel — He ought to make a good Pantaia.
Q.—Well, what did Friend want more for?
A.—Blood money, I suppose. He demanded \$200 more, and I said: "Where is this going to end?" and he said that if I gave him \$200 more I would never hear any more of the cases.
Q.—Did you give him the \$200? A.—Yes. it heek produced and identified.
Q.—Did you hear any more of the cases? A. No.

THEN O'TOOLE DEMANDED \$50 FOR JUSTICE ROCH Did you pay any more? A.—Yes; to Ser-

whit O'Toole, at Essex Market.

Q. Did you pay it to him personally? A.—No. D'ools told me that Kosch was to be arrested and held on \$1,000 ball. O'Tools told me that if would give him \$50 he would give it to Judge Soch, who would then only hold Kosch in \$500. The witness said that he wrote a letter to tooch, and sent it and another envelope constraint \$50 to O'Tools by a messenger, a Mrating \$50 to O'Tools by a messenger, a Mrating \$50 to O'Tools by a messenger.

takning \$50 to O'Toole by a messenger, a Mrs. Ruggles.

4.—Did you keep a copy of that letter and make memoranda of the series and number of bills you sent him? A.—Yes; by your advice.

A copy of the latter was produced and identical by the witness, it was addressed to O'Toole, and stated that the messenger who would hand him the letter would give him \$50 if he could be the bester would give him \$50 if he could be the messenger, who was described in the letter as the Doctor's nurse, that it was all right and she would give him the meney.

CORNORATIN BY HIS MESSENGER.

CORBOBOLATED BY HIS MESSENGER. Step aside," said Mr. Goff, and then he called the witness stand a rather severe-looking

women. At your request," she testified, addressing Mr. tioff. I placed my services at the disposal of Dr. Whitchead. When I understood what the work was to be and that I was to be described as a nurse I insisted upon being regu-

larly employed by the Doctor as a nurse. I saw Dr. Whitehead write the letter, of which this is a copy which I saw unde. Dr. Whitehead gave me five \$10 bills. I made as memorandum of the series and numbers of the bills. (Paper shown.) This is the memorandum I made. I put the bills in an envelope and scaled it and gave it to me. I went to Essex Market Court, inquired for Sergeant O'Toole, where I saw that man, who said he was Sergeant O'Toole identifying Sergeant O'Toole in court. I gave him the letter, which he read and tore up. Then he said: Tell the Doctor it is all right. Then I gave him the envelope with the money. He tore the envelope up and put the money in his pocket.

The winness stepped saids then, and Dr. Whitehead was recaled. Before continuing his main story, Mr. (Not introduced a little diversion. He asked the witness if he knew by general report that the professional abortlomsts of New York were in the habit of paying money to the land, paid \$1,500 to have a case avainst him "fixed" before Justice Koch. He said also that "spasinged to Trink, O'Toole, Friend, and Gottlieb had cost him \$2,825.

Mr. Goff—As we travel along, Senators, we find that the Eventus Sux's estimate of \$15,000,000 annual blackmail collected by the police makes a stimate.

WHITEHEAD'S STORY ABOUT JUSTICE KOCH.

WHITEHEAD'S STORY ABOUT JUSTICE ROCH.

WHITEHEAD'S STORY ABOUT JUSTICE ROCH.

Q.—Oh, by the way, you even spoke to Koch in relation to this business, did you not? A.—Yes, after I was held by the Grand Jury a lady came to me for treatment. I refused to treat her, and when she asked me why. I told her that it was because I had been blackmailed and arrested so much. She said that she could help me if I would help her. She had a friend who had great induence, i told her it would do no lad great induence, i told her it would do no good, as I was already indicted. She said that would make no difference, that her friend could help me anyway. She asked me who the Judga was who had held mo, and I said 'Judge Koch. She exclaimed: 'My God, he's the man who got me in trouble. The woman went away and spoke fo Koch, for he soon sent for me by her. I went to Essex Market Court and saw him in his private room. He did not say anything about the woman until Mr. Friend came in; but he was sweet as sugar then and promised to do what he could for me. He said, 'I didn't know my girl went to you,' and he spoke of her to Friend as 'the Alexander woman.' I made another engagement with the woman, but put her off several times, because we wanted to have her come there when some of your men and Mrs. Ruggles were at my house, but she did not come.

CORROBORATED FURTHER BY MRS. RUGGLES.

CORROBORATED FURTHER BY MRS. RUGGLES. -But Mrs. Ruggles saw her? A.—She did.
s. Ruggles was recalled to the witness stand
told this story: Mirs. Ruggles was recalled to the witness stand and told this story:

"On the day when Miss Alexander failed to come to Dr. Whitelead's office I called on her. Her stister told me first I could not see her, as she was too ill, but I said that I came with a message from Dr. Whitehead, and was admitted to her room. I told her that Dr. Whitehead wanted to see her to get her help in some cases in which she had much power. She said she did have power, but she would not use it, hecause she was sore on Whitehead for not having lived up to his agreement; she had been obliged to go to another doctor, for she had a theatrical engagement which she could not keep unless she was out of her trouble. She said that she had acced right with Dr. Whitehead by going to her friend and fixing things all right for him. I said, "You mean Judge Koch?" and she said, 'Yes."

I said, 'You mean Judge Koch?' and she said, 'Yes.'

PENTECOST GOT \$350 AND DID NOT GET THE INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

That ended all that Mrs. Ruggles had to tell, and once more Dr. Whitehead resumed his story. He said that he had, upon the advice of Mr. Goff, made every effort in his power to have the cases against him brought to trial. He had visited Friend and House two or three times a week for two or three months and urged them to get his cases on the calendar, as he was anxious to have them brought up and disposed of. His private reason for wanting this done was that he was anxious to have them brought up and disposed of. His private reason for wanting this done was that he was anxious to have all these cases out of the way and settled, so that he could appear before the Lexow Committee and testify without any obstacle. He finally despaired of getting any legitimate work done for him by Mr. Friend, and he had retained Lawyer Hugh O. Pentecost, whom he described as a toilte and literary gentlemen. [Mr. Pentecost was in the court room, and at his time held a whispersel consultation with Mr. Goff. He seemed to want to say something, and Mr. Goff seemed not to want him to.] The witness said he had paid Mr. Pentecost \$350, and receipts for that amount in three sums were produced and identified. On one of them this condition was endorsed, under date of Sept. 13:

"Money to be returned unless the indictments against Dr. Whitehead are dismissed within ten

"Money to be returned unless the indictments against Dr. Whitehead are dismissed within ten days."

Q.—Did Mr. Pentecost get the indictments dismissed? A.—No. days."

Q.—Did Mr. Pentecost get the indictments dismissed? A.—No.

Q.—Has he returned the money? A.—No, and I make a demand on him now for it.

Uncle Daniel—"Before whom did he say he was going to move to have the indictment dismissed? A.—Hefore Recorder Smyth.

Mr. Goff appeared seriously and deeply offended at this question and answer. He called the committee to witness that he had scrupulously refrained from any question which could have been responded to in a way which would introduce the name of the distinguished jurist mentioned by the witness. He called upon the witness to say: "Under your oath," whether he, the witness had ever said to Mr. Goff that Mr. Pentecost had mentioned the name of the distinguished jurist. The witness replied that he had never so stated to Mr. Goff. Then Senator Pound said how very certain he was that Mr. Goff regretted that he Recorder had been mentioned, but that no evil could be inferred even if Mr. Pentecost had said that he would make his motion before the distinguished jurist mentioned, for every lawyer would appreciate that there might be many good and legitimate reasons why one Judge should be preferred more than another in the premises.

premises 200 PROPESSIONAL ABORTIONISTS. Mr. Goff then asked the witness if he knew how many abortionists there are in New York city. The witness replied: "All physicians do it. No, I won't say all, but Of per cent.

Senator Pound-Strike that answer out, You are inquired of, witness, as to professionals who make that business a specialty.

Witness-Well, there are two hundred or more in the city who advertise daily one way or another.

mother the city who arrests a daily one way or another.

SPEECHMAKING TO WIND UP.

Then the investigation closed, but the proceedings did not. Mr. Goff said that before moving an adjournment of two weeks he felt compelled to speak of the devotion of his associates, Messrs. Jerome and Moss, to the cause of the committee's work. He said he believed that the people of this city could not have imagined without the said of this committee's investigation the almost authinkable vice and corruption which was fostered and profited by by like Police Department and the police courts. The most slocking revelations before the committee had reached a ctimax of horror through the evidence of the winess who had just left the stand. It was a proof of the reign of terror existing in this city that this witness had long deferred giving his testimony because he was afraid that the engines of corruption would wreak their vengeance upon him.

Then Senator Pound made a speech, while Mr. Goff stood with bowed head. Mr. Pound desired on behalf of the committee to express the deep sense of appreciation of the tact and ability manifested by its counsel. While all the counsel deserved praise, he felt compelled to pay a special word of tribute to the leading counsel for his courage, his purpose, and his endurance. If the people of New York failed to express their gratifude to the leading counsel by giving him any reward in their power, then virtue indeed must be its own reward.

Then Senator Pound's gavel fell and he announced an adjournment until Monday, the 19th of November.

Some one in the crowd of auditors shouted "Three cheers for tioff." The crowd cheered wildly, and then an original gentus leaped upon a chair and yelled; "What's the matter with Goff?" The crowd cried: "He as a right!" Mr. Moss drew nearer the side of the leading counsel, over came for yous! sympathy, and gently pressed his hand.

MRS. HERREMANN IN A FRENZY.

In the morning as soon as Mrs. Herremann was

MRS. HERREMAN IN A PRENZY.

In the morning, as soon as Mrs. Herremann was related, she began talking in an agitated manner to the committeemen, who seen motioned for Mr. Goff. He went up near her chair and when he had listened to her a moment he returned to his place by the counsel table and said:

"Now, Mrs. Herremann, what you are saying must go on the record. Make your statement again and aloud."

The woman began, and af first spoke so rapidly that she could not be understood. When Mr. Goff had checked her several times she could be heard saying:

"No, I am not afraid to face record in the she could be arrived by the man be afraid to face I deep lingan, and I am not afraid to face Recorder Smyth, and every word I said is true, and plenty more besides. They say they will put me in fail for what I said—let them try: they will not. I will tell the truth, and you will get the record, Mr. Goff, and they will see if I be."

The woman went on excitedly in this fashion for some time while the committee consulted, and they will see if I be."

The woman went on excitedly in this fashion for some time while the committee consulted and when their man I can work of excited any withress who may be indicated for statements. MRS. HERREMANN IN A PRENZY.

and then Charman Lexow and: "Mr. Goff, you are authorized by the committee to defend any witness who may be indicted for statements made before this committee. Senator O'Connor—Any witness in whose statements you have confidence.

Mr. Goff—Now, mailam, you hear what the committee says; you need not be afraid.

The woman went on with greater excitement than before:

The woman went on with greater excitement than before:

"Hogar knows why I came back from Europe, and why I went away. He knew well enough the kind of house my sister kept when he wanted to send me to jall for having it raided, and when I went away then I had to just to come back to the city."

Mr. Geff. Pay your way back, do you mean?

Witness—I mean I had to pay before I could are in the city again.

At this point the witness live in the city again.

At this point the witness saw standing in the back part of the room Officer Peterman, and the sight of him seemed to throw her into a fary.

Leaning far forward in her chair, she pointed at the officer, and almost shricked:

"Yes, there is that man Peterman. He got money from my sister."

The officer steppest toward the rail, and the woman continued is she saw him approaching:

"Yes, I am not atraid now. You ought to be ashamed; you trok money from my sister when I wanted to get my nieve out of her house. You helped to keep her there in a house of prestitution."

Peterman passed by the man at the rail gate and walked over to Mr. Goff and attempted to speak to him. Mr. Goff walved the officer saids and looked at the witness as though asking her to go on. She evidently needed no urging. She was in a white rage now. Reeping her outstretched arm pointed at the officer, she are considered.

stretched arm pointed at the officer, she screamed:

"Yes, that is the man; I will tell it now. He visited there. He took money, and he helped my sister to keep my niece from me. I want all the peoples to know that all the police are liars and thieves."

Peterman was very pale, and kept muttering something to Mr. Goff. He was not many feet from the winess, who looked as if she were going to attack him personally. She arose from her chair and shricked:

"Yon, you, you would not help me to get a decont girl from a house of presituation! Am I lying? am I lying now? Why don't you look me in the eyes. Am I lying? I'll tell more. I know."

The woman sank back in her chair apparently exhausted, and the officer turned on his heels and slowly left the cour; room. The woman gradually quieted down, mattering: "They say I lie. I am not afraid. I will tell. They know! Know."

MODITIES HER STATEMENT ABOUT CAPT. BYAN.

MODIFIES HER STATEMENT ABOUT CAPT. RYAN. When she became comparatively quiet Mr. Goff asked: Goff asked:

"Here is Capt. Ryan in court. Did you see him the night before you went away?"

A.—Mr. Goff, I can't say. I had never seen Ryan but once before, I think. There were a lot of them sitting on the curbstone. The man who took me said Ryan was there. I do not know. Q.—Do you know how much Capt. Brogan con-tributed toward that \$1,700 to send you out of town? A.—Ido not know. Everyone who was in-terested to get me out of town paid in, that I

Q.—is there anything else that you want to tell that I have not asked you about? A.—Mr. Goff, I would be here a week it I told all.

A DIG AT SENATOR DALY. Q.—Were you not told something about not testifying here until after election? A.—Oh, that was in Jersey City. They told me not to come here before election.

that was in Jersey City. They told me not to come here before election.

Q.— Who told you? A.—That lawyer.

Q.—Senator Daly? A.—Yes. He begged me twenty times not to come here, please, until after Tuesday. He said then you would have no more puil. I told him I had made up my mind to go, I said I would not stay in prison for any one. I would go. He said please not until after Tuesday, and the committee would not have so much puil. He all the time Hed to me. If these gentlemen did not deny so much, I no tell so much. I am French character and quick mad. Why don't they get my sister if they are so smart. She is hiding for the police.

Q.—De you remember a Mr. Joe Moss who called on you in Jersey City? A.—Yes; he said he wanted to be my lawyer in New York. He was for the Howe & Humme!.

Senator O'Connor—Is that the way lawyers get practice here?

for that up our way.

A TORRENT OF ACCUSATIONS.

Then the woman broke forth again. "And Mr. Peterman, if he wants to be so fresh, why he moved my sister if he was not guilty? I said I would not so away unless my sister was closed up. I made it a condition, and if he is so fresh why did he close the house? Eakins [the present Captain] would not move her, because he was afraid my sister would go against him, and Hanghey moved her. And I said to keep my niece safe two months. I cried and went on my knees to every policeman, but they only laughed at me. All the police laughed. Blumenthal got the pin with seven stones from my sister for fixing with the Captains so I could not get my niece. You go to the bank at Bleecker and Broadway; there you will find that I drew the \$170 when Derrigan and Sloan arrested me. Ask Ramski, the Fourteenth street Jeweltr. He said to me when Haughey raided meit was on the 8th of December, 1892—that I should give him the \$50 for Derrigan. \$50 for Sloan, and \$50 for Haughey, so I would not be convicted in the Tomits, and I was discharged. Get Ramski go to the bank. They say I lie; you get the records, Mr. Goff; I am not afraid. The records will tell. They'll send me to jail for lying, will they? And I gave those \$50, and Ramski said \$20 more for Sloan, and the way. I'll be a good friend to you, for twenty years. They will send me to jail! Let them try. A TORREST OF ACCUSATIONS.

more. He says, 'I'll be a good friend to you, for my brother shayes Superintendent flyrnes for twenty years.' They will send me to jail! Let them try.'

Senator Pound (reading from a paper)—I see here that Judge Hogao is quoted as saying that it will be no fault of his if she is not sent to prison. Was there not another distinguished clitzen of New York who once threatened to railroad all his enemies to prison?

Mrs. Herromann—Yes. Hogan: he wanted to punish the lawyer I got to make the raid on my sister's house. My lawyer, Mr. Torry. He was too much of a gentleman for those thieves.

Mr. Goff—I will explain, Senator, that Mr. Terry, a reputable member of the bar, is now absent from the city, or we would have had him here. He has the mistoriume to be a professor of law in one of our law schools, and so he did not know much about police court law.

Senator Pound—It seems it was the practice, not the law, he was ignorant of.

The witness—Mr. Helirung, who saw me losing all my money to the police, he took me out of husiness, and he lost \$5,000 for me to the nolice. We went away a month and a half when my sister's case was up, and we had to pay to get hack here. Let Judge Hogan deny that. It was not the police who raided my sister, but me.

Mr. Helirung and I, we tried to get the District Money of the price had be not the policy who said that Mr.

hack here. Let Judge Hogan deny that. It was not the police who raided my sister, but me. Mr. Hellrang and I, we tried to get the District Attorney to raid her, but she said that Mr. Shelby, in the District Attorney's office, was a good friend of hers and we could do nothing, so we got Terry.

Q.—Do you know who paid Senator Daly his counsel fee for you? A.—I don't know; some one must have paid him, for I got \$50 in jail from Paly.

me must have taid him, for I got \$30 rom Paig. Mr. Goff—Got money from a lawyer? Witness (aughing)—Yes. Senator Pound—Eccentric lawyer!

THROUGH WITH THE WITNESS.

The witness was excussed and permitted to go her own way without the care, comfort, and advice of any of the Goff agents. Clerk Delamater, from Police Headquarters, was placed on the stand to testify concerning the terms of Captains in the Tenderloin precinct. He gave these names and dates: Capt. Reilly, from Ang. 9, 1887, to April 19, 1892; Capt. McLaughlin, from April 19, 1892; to Oct. 1, 1892; Capt. O'Connor, from Oct. 1, 1892; to Dec. 5, 1893; Capt. Schmittberger, from Dec. 5, 1893; and at present commander. This information was to its the identity of the Captain commanding at the time when Mrs. Herremann says she was ordered to pay \$2,000 to open a house in the Tenderloin, and could not get credit because the ward man told her that the Captain was awfully hard up for cash. Capt. O'Connor was in command at that time. THROUGH WITH THE WITNESS,

MRS. HERREMANN, ALIAS BERTH. Facts from the Record About Her Punish-

The following statement was issued yesterday by the District Attorney's office:
The officials of the General Sessions building were much interested in the account given by the Lexow witness, Mathilde Herremann, of the disposition of her case by Recorder Frederick Smyth, and upon hunting up the records the peculiar fact was disclosed that it was solely through the instrumentality of Recorder Smyth. and by his individual direction, that the woman who testifies that she kept a house of ill-fame in the city of New York for ten years was at last brought to the bar and compelled to give up her nefarious occupation. It further appears that, through the extreme precaution then exercised by Recorder Smyth, the suspension of her sentence upon the charge of keeping a disorderly louse was absolutely conditional upon her cuntinned good behavior and observance of the law. George Klarer was arraigned for trial before Recorder Smyth on Feb. 3, 1891, upon an indictment charging him with grand larceny. Assistant District Attorney Weeks then repre sented the people. The trial developed these

factor Klarer and a companion named Oberland visited the Herremann woman's house, at 139 West Third street. They drank freely while there and became involved in some disagreement with the mistress. To prevent their going out, she oncealed their shoes and a part of their clothing, when, in their desperation, they seized a valise which was lying in the room and endeav ored to force their way out. Mrs. Herremann ought to restrain them, as did her bouncer, and the noise attracted the attention of a policeman, who entered the premises. Mrs. Herremann ac who entered the premises. Mrs. Retreman ac-cused the men of larceny, and they were ar-rested and held for trial, their remonstrances of innocence and explanation of the facts being then of no avail with the police officer.

I non invaring those facts, as appears by the endorsement on the indictment. Recorder Smyth directed the jury to acquir Klarer and his com-panion and ordered their immediate discharge upon that complaint.

tions of the State Central Committee, the Populist county committeemen over the State have panion and ordered their immediate discharge upon that complaint.

The Recorder was antisfied from the testimony that the house was a disorderly one and that the proprietress and her minions were the aggressors, and on the same day he personally submitted the matter to the consideration of the Grand Jory. The witnesses were liber and there examined and on the same day bids were ordered drawn and filed before the Recorder charging "Jane Berth, otherwise known as Manida Berth," upon two indictments, one for begun mandamus proceedings to compel the lifferent County Clerks to change the form of the official ballot as prescribed by the Secretary of State. In some cases the write have been altowed, in others denied, so that there will be no uniformity of ballots for the State as a whole. The claim is made that some of the tickets will be declared Higgal, and in any event there is sure to be much confusion election day.

seeping a disorderly house and the other for assault.

Becorder Smyth forthwith launch his bench

Recorder Senyth forthwith issued his bench warrant for her arreat, and she was brought before him, and admitted to buil in the sum of \$1,000, which was furnished by one Heliring. Rhowing that the Recorder himself was directly the complanant in this case, the District Atturney's office pressed the case for trial immediately, but the woman failed to appear, and Jumped her bail, the amount of which was paid into the city treasury. Information was subsequently pectived that she had returned to this country, her whereabouts was ascertained, and on the 17th day of May, 1891, she was again arrested on the Hecorder's bench warrant and arraigned before him.

Application was then made for ball, which generally is a matter of course in cases of this character, the offence being a misstemeanor only, but this the Recorder refused on the ground that she was not amenable to buil, said, as appears by his endorsement on the indictment, she was "committed without ball," and He Hecorder was determined that the case should be brought to some proper and final termination, and four days after her commitment, a perfect case having been preserted, it was put on for trial, and application was made for an adjournment by the defendant. The Recorder was determined that the case should be brought to some proper and final termination, and four days after her commitment, a perfect case having been preserted, it was put on for trial, and application was made for an adjournment by the defendant, The Recorder was determined that the thousand dollars had been actually paid into the city treasury. Ordinarily, where a defendant returns in a case like this, the forfeiture is vacated and the money returned. The Recorder instructed the District Attorney under no circumstances to allow the forfeiture us be vacated, so that the defendant, upon her nieu of guitry to the crime of assault and trem her fine of \$100, was mulced altowether in the sum of \$1,100. Which was already paid into the closed and had been closed for some time, with no prospect of the THE STATE COMMITTEE CALLS ON EVERY MAN TO BE PAITHFUL. Party Supremary Endangered for Twenty Years by the Amendment to Disfraschise New York and Brooklyn-Figuring on a Substantial Plurality for Hill-Hopes of Remorrate Everywhere for His Success. The Democratic State campaigners issued last night their proclamation to the voters as follows:

To the Voters of the State of New York: We are on the eve of the battle. The battle is

for political existence. A partisan Republican Constitutional Convention has endeavored to disfranchise Democratic communities. Since the State was first formed the population has been the basis of representation. To-day the Republican party, realizing that it is the minority party, but knowing that its strength is in the rural districts, deliberately abandons that timehonored principle and substitutes terri-tery for inhabitants, soil for souls, as the basis for representation. This minority party, clothed with a brief and secidental power, seeks to so apportion the State that Republican districts with a small total vote shall have greater representation in the Legislature than Democratic districts with a large total vote. For example, one Republican Schatorial district is created with a population of \$5,000, while Albany county, with a population of 150,000, has only one Senatorial district. Chance did not make this unfair apportionment. It was a deliberate plan to gain political supremacy at the expense of honesty, fairness, and justice. We appeal to the people. It is their cause we represent. The majority, not the minority, must rule.

If this constitutional provision is adopted the Democratic party cannot hope to gain control of the Legislature for a full generation. Where there is no hope to control the Legislature the party organization is likely to become weak and

The September Grand Jury Did Not Alto-gether Finish the Work. Glennon, Burns, and Smith, the indicted exward men, did not surrender themselves yester-Assistant District Attorney Battle said yes-terday that the men will undoubtedly surrender

the Legislature for a full generation. Where there is no hope to control the Legislature the party organization is likely to become weak and powerless. Our supremacy in the State will be lost. Our representation in both branches of the Federal Legislature will be perverted. Our prestige and influence in the mational party countels will be destroyed. Let every Democrat, whatever his individual feelings may be against party politics, party factions, or party candidates, forget those teelings for this all-important election and support the ticket, that he may preserve the life of the party.

The enemy openly boosts of the wealth at its command, the base avenues through which that wealth shall go to dobauch the voters, and the devices by which the election laws may be evaded. Wealth is power, but it is a pernicious power when employed in such a direction. We appeal to the people to prevent this great wrong. The use of money to, carry an election is the severest blow the suffrage can sustain.

We present as candidates trained and capable and tried public servant. David B. Hill is familiar with the duties of a Governor. He has aiready administered the office with wisdom, prudence, economy, and honor. He devotes himself with an absolute dedication to public service, and is physically, morally, and mentally equipped for its responsibilities.

Necessary reductions in the tariff have been accomplished only after a period of uneasiness and depression brought about by Republican bigh tariff legislation. The country desires and to the purpose of their party to reopen the agitation of the tariff, and thus to renew the uncertainty of business should the people indicate by their vote that they do not desire Democratic control. The question now to be decided is whether they also made and reages lover, and distress universal. These results will surely follow reversal of the Democratic policy of low taxation and emancipated labor. The great questions involved in this campaign, such as bonest taxation and surely processes of the e terday that the men will undoubtedly surrender to-morrow morning, as such arrangements have been made, and then they will be released on \$5,000 ball.

The work of the Grand Jury in regard to police cases is shown by the thirty-eight indictments found against the accused policemen. One was forned against Capt. Schmittberger, two against ex-Capts, Devery and Stephenson. Ex-Ward Men Hoch and Meelan are under nine and two respectively. Ex-Sergeant Lebers is under seven indictments, Clark, Parkerson, and McKenna, three, and Jordan, two. Ex-Ward Men Glennon, Gannon, Burns, and Smith, will have to answer to one indictment each. Gannon is in Ireland, where he probably will remain.

The October Grand Jury may resume the work.

purpose of forcing Fitzsimmons to give bonds to secure the payment to her of alimony.

About a year ago the pugllist began an action Avenue Hotel were in buoyant spirits yester-day. The utter nonsense of the Republican for divorce against his wife. She not only defended the suit, but a few months ago got a declaim" to the earth and all that therein is was cree of divorce from him. In the mean time, according to Mr. Moss of Howe & Hummel, her commented on by those who have carefully gone over the field, and they confidently believe that Senator Hill isto be elected by 12,000 plurality. lawyers, he left the jurisdiction of the court and oft Louisa's alimony of \$15 a week unpaid for a Senator Hill himself has gone over these figures. The gallant fight of the Democracy, headed by cent fight with Creedon at New Orleans, As Senator Hill, is appreciated by the Democrats of other States. Here is a sample of the telegrams to pay up under the threat of an attachment. pouring into State head quarters;

Senator Farris B. Hill, Fark Avenue Hotel:
The Democrats of Rhode Island are deeply interested in your berole strungle to maintain bemocratic supremacy in the Supris State. In this trying hour all beneverals should raily to your standard, belong in New York will save the Democracy of the country.

soon as Hob got back to this city he was obliged to pay up under the threat of an attachment. He is not now in arrears.

"We learned," said Mr. Moss, "that he was about to leave the State again to go to California. There was no certainty as to when he might return. In fact, he might never return. Our client had no guarantee that she would ever got another cent from him. Since she got her divorce he has married Rose Julian, who is with him in his show. We wanted to make sure that he would pay and had him arrested."

Bob and his wife and his manager, Capt. Glori, have been living at the Occidental Hotel, at the corner of the Howery and Broome street, for the past two weeks. Deputy Sheriff Wallgering went there yesterday morning before Bob was up, and sent up his card. As Fitzsimmons did not know Wakering, he paid no attention to the card, but got up in due time and dressed, and finally near noon strolled into the billiard room. Here he was arrested.

He was taken to the Sheriff's office. The bond under which he might be released had been fixed by the Justice who issued the order of arrest at \$2,000. Messengers were sent for Bob's lawyer. Emanuel Friend, and for Andy Horn to go ball. Fitzsimmons was a good deal worried for fear he would not be released in time for the affernoon performance of his show, but about 1 o'clock Andy Horn and Philip Shaffer signed his bond and he was released.

Lawyer Friend said the arrest was an outrage, and that he would got the order vacated, but Mr. Moss cays he can't do it. Speaker Urisp, on his arrival in town yester-lay, went immediately to Democratic State spatiquarters. The Speaker went over the Con-roses situation in the affermoon before he left or the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and then

beside partiers. The Speaker went over the Congress situation in the atternoon before he left for the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and then said:

"All eyes are now turned to New York. We feel that, in order to retain control in the House of Representatives, it is necessary that the party in this State should stand together and should support the nominees of the party. I have noticed in Tennessee and Alabama and Georgia, where I have been speaking, that the people take more interest in conditions here than anywhere else, and I have also observed with much pleasure that there is universally expressed the hope that Mr. Hill may be elected Governor. This is true of all classes, those who have been his friends and his election. The gallant fight he is making excites admiration everywhere. The enthusiasm he has inspired among his followers here extends even to other states, and I am sure I correctly represent the Bennetracy of the South, at least, when I say that their hearts are with him in this contest.

"Of course, we test especial interest in the House. We are fearful that local divisions in New York may cause the people to overlook the important fact that this State must furnish eighteen or twenty Democrats to the next House. The principles of the two parties are well known. The tariff has been discussed so much that the position of each party is clear. The restrictive rates of the McKinley law, and the makeshift Sherman law, contributed much to the panic from which we are just emerging. The Democratic Congress has repealed both. The Tariff law, as passed, would altored ample revenue, and the rates are more than sufficient to cover any real or supposed difference in wages in this country and abroad. Business is reviving, Manufacturing industries are adjusting themselves to the present law. They hered, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The campaign closed to-night. The indications are that Louisiana

gether. A row in the registration office in this city between whites and negroes aroused some race feeling. Then followed the labor troubles on the levee, where the white workingmen refused to work with the negros. It wound up in a riot in which one negro was drowned and several injured. Coming as this did just before the election, it united the whites and strengthened the Demogracy.

The Republicans acknowledge that they have lost ground, and are devoting their energies at present mainly to collecting evidence upon which they can base a contest should there be a Republican majority in the House. Their struggle on Tuesday, therefore, will be mainly as a basis for a contest rather than in the hope of electing any Congressmen. HULLABALOO IN WALL STREET. Chittenden Caps the Climax of Violent Campaign Speechmaking.

If Mars is inhabited, and if the inhabitants have powerful enough telescopes to see what is going on here, the Mars evening papers probably got out extra editions yesterday afternoon announcing that New York had the jim-jams or the angle worms, or something of the kind. The cause of it was, of course, the winding-up Republican powwow. The powwow was on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Waii street. Wali street celebrates an event of that kind by emptying the tickers of white paper tape and holding the spool while the wind unwinds the tape and carries it off. While the powwow was going on the air was full of the wriggling stuff.

There were about 2,000 plutocrats, errand poys, and so on in the crowd about the steps. The Chairman was Edmund Wetmore, After he had made a speech he introduced John S. Wise, who follied the crowd along and wound up by declaring "We are going to have a great political funeral here. Purkhurst---"

Mr. Wise-Dr. Parkhurst will say the service. Oilie Teall will sing the requirm just this once. Grover Gleveland will be the chief mourner. The pall bearers will be listified Cockran. Freildy Condort, and E. Elliery Anderson, and when it is over we will rear over the mound a sweet and gentle little slab with this inscription: "Here like little Dary and his there. In life they are united, in deaft they are not parted. They in ere burief dars downward, theread loward their ulmabe beine. O, gentle stranger, take warning of the life they are not parted.

"A party bent on fileblug pelf "And a politician stuck on himself." Mr. Wise dodged into the crowd before any bricks were thrown. Lemuel Ely Quing and John Sahine Smith followed with speeches. Albert H. Steel got a howl from the crowd by

DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO. A Fresh Start GRANT'S ESTIMATED VOTE

is taken by bronchitis, the grip, erysipelas, and many other severe diseases with the dangerous, changeable fall weather. The beginnings are slight and often disrogarded. The recurring cold, the simple catarrh, are only forerunners of trouble shead. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the safe-

Hood's Sarsa-

guard and preventive. Cures give attention to this important matter. Purify your blood and build up your system with pense, suffering, and time. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, hand-made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

demanding "What is free raw material?" and answering himself, "it is the air that we breathe and the sunshine and the moonshine that we enjoy."

Charles H. Treat declared, "We have a great manufacturing centre right in our midst."

The last speaker was Lucius E. Chittenden, who was Abraham Lincoln's Register of the Treasury. Mr. Chittenden has got to be quite an old man. His shoulders are bent and his hair is white. His voice is still a tremendous bass, and his sentiments are violent.

"The clans are gathering in Fourteenth street and around Tammany Hall," he said. "All the gambiers, the green goods men, the three-cardmonto men, the swindlers and the bunco men, the three sand robbers, all the criminals, all the people who want to be criminals, are undhering, and dye know what they are straid of? Why they're afraid we'll interfere with their freedom of worship, Well, I'll just give 'em the first verse of a hymn I'm writing for 'em when they getrelieved of all duty except tending to their religion:

"Far in the deep where demona dwell, There it a land of dark despair.

"Far in the deep where demons dwell,
There is a land of dark desnalr,
Lexow has built a dismai hel,
And laid his store of vengeance there."

Lexow has built a dismat helf.
And laid his store of vengeance there."

The crowd howled and Mr. Chittenden warmed up to his work. He shouted, "We'll elect Morton, (Two cheers.) We'll elect Saxton. (One cheer.) We'll elect Strong. (Silence.) We'll elect Goff, unless he is asphyxiated by the putrid stench he is daily letting out of Tammany."

Then the crowd yelled. Mr. Chittenden took up the constitutional amendments next, and said: "As between the amendments and Mr. Morton, I say before high heaven I'd take the amendments, and I believe Mr. Morton would say so, too." Then he talked about hard times. By and by he said: "Men of Wall street, you have had these times; do you want more of them? Wouldn't you like to have the colwebs brushed out of your windows? Wouldn't you like to see the grassation growing in Wall street? Haven't you played checkers long enough? Vote for D. B. Hill and you'll see the money run out of this Sub-Treasury building until its vaulta are as empty of cein as the head of the financial Secretary is empty of financial sense."

"FOR" AND "AGAINST" BALLOTS. There Will Be Seven Each in the Polling

Places, and This is What They Mean, Besides voting on Tuesday for the candidates of their choice, the voters of this city have an opportunity to vote "For" and "Against" on seven separate and distinct ballots. The proposed amendments to the Constitution are to be submitted for ratification or disapproval in five separate propositions; the voters are expected to approve or vote down the proposition for the municipal construction of an underground system of rapid transit, and to record their views for or against the Greater New York.

It is safest to vote against all the constitu-tional amendments. Killing them now does not prevent the separate submission hereafter of such of them as have merit; and the Convention which adopted them did it in an intensely parti-san spirit which has tainted nearly all of them. The great body of the amendments to the Con-stitution, including the charities and educational amendments, the prohibition of pool sell-ing and bookmaking, the judiciary article, the provision which prevents any limitation by statute on the amount which can be collected in an action to recover damages for the death of any person, and all the minor changes are to be voted for or against on bailots with the following printed on the face thereof:

FOR

AGAINST

the Revised Constitution, except the provisions there-of relating to Legislative Apportionment and Canal Improvement. Improvement.

The amendment which would change the composition of the Legislature, creating a Scaste of fifty and an Assembly of one hundred and fifty members, and redistricting the State so that the Republicans could control the Legislature for the next twenty years, are known as sections U. N. 4, and 5 of article III., and the two official ballots provided for that proposition have the following printed on the face:

Or

AGAINST sections 2.8, 4, and 5 of article III. of the Revised Constitution relating to Legislative Apportionment.

Unless New Yorkers wish to be partially disfranchised for the next twenty years by an apportionment which refuses them representation according to their number they will vote "against" this proposition, whether they are Democrats or Republicans.

Another proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted separately provides for the improvement of the canals of the State as the Legislature may provide by law. The ballots provided therefor have the following on their face:

FOR OR AGAINST

FOR OR AGAINST section 10 of article 7 of the Ecvised Constitution relating to the Improvement of the Canals. relating to the Improvement of the Canais.

The other two Constitutional amendment ballots are: "For" or "Against" the proposed amendment relating to the judiciary of Kings county, and "For" or "Against" the amendment providing for the election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court. These were not the work of the Convention, but have been passed twice by the Legislature, and the Convention has provided in the judiciary article for the same proposed changes.

All the constitutional ballots are endorsed "Revised Constitution," and the Democratic campaign managers have advised that all Democratic campaign managers have advised that all Democratics.

campaign managers have advised that all Democratic campaign managers have advised that all Democrats vote the "Against" ballot in the case of every one, so that there will be no mistake in opposing the partisan apportionment amend-ment.

ment.
Only a majority of the votes cast on the several propositions is necessary for their adoption.
In the case of the Greater New York proposition a majority vote in its favor does not effect a change in the boundary lines of the city. It is tion a majority vote in its favor does not effect a change in the boundary lines of the city. It is merely an expression of opinion of the voters within the limits of the proposed new city in favor of consolidation, and the consolidation cannot be readered effective without subsequent action of the Legislature. The limits of the proposed Greater New York include that partion of Westchester county east of the Broax River and south of the present New York include that partion of Westchester county east of the Broax River and south of the present New York city northern boundary extending east to Long Island Sound, the counties of Richmond and Knogs, Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamailes, and Jamaile

Killed in a Dumb Watter Arthur Mamfert, the eleven-year-old son of a

German broom maker, who lives at 68 Grand street, Williamsburgh, was killed yesterday afternoon in a small dumb waiter in the fivestory tenement house at 57 and 59 Grand street. The elevator was for the use of tenants. A boy found Mamfert's body in the elevator on the ground floor. The body was doubled up, and his hands were cleached on the lowest window sill of the elevator and the top edge of the elevator, while its whole weight was resting on Mamfert's neck, so that his nock was broken. It is believed that the boy, who was in the habit of playing in the slevator, while letting himself down yesterday afternoon loosened the rope and, then becoming frightened at the rapidity with which the box was going down, put his head out and was killed.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN SAIS RO,000 PLURALITY.

Mr. Grant Himself Feels Certain of Election and Predicts 60,000 Plaratity for Hill is the City Additions to His Supporters. President James J. Martin of the Police Board, who as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall should possess the most accurate information, based on a careful canvass of the probable vote on the municipal ticket on Thesday, said yesterday:
"I do not believe that Mr. Grant's plurality

for Mayor can be less than 20,000," This statement was made in the corridor of

the Union Square Hotel just after Mr. Martis had left Mr. Grant. The latter also made some predictions, but did not venture to give any figures with reference

to his probable plurality.
"I feel absolutely certain of the election of the entire Democratic city and county ticket," he said, "and I believe that the plurality which the ticket will receive will be such as to em-phasize the fact that New York is a Democratic city, and that Democrats cannot be got to desert their party by reformers who only want office for themselves. I expect to win by a big plurality, and was never more confipent in any of my

campaigns than I am now. I believe the city plurality of Scuator Hill for Governor will not far from 60,000," On just what information these estimates are based neither Mr. Martin nor Mr. Grant would say. It is known that the estimates of the Tam-many district leaders indicate the probable election of Mr. Grant by a plurality approximating 12,500. That, of course, is a very close and conservative estimate, and it is hoped to do much better. There are, however, two factors in the campaign, the force of which the most experienced managers admit they cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy. These are the hard-times cry and the A. P. A. or religious is-

Mr. Grant was down for several speches in different parts of the city last night, but he kept none of these engagements. Instead he kept none of the little room in the Union Square Hotel, from which he is directing the Tam-many Hall campaign and received all the lead-ers who called to see him and receive instruc-tions.

many Hall campaign and received all the leaders who called to see him and receive instructions.

Many records of desertions of Democrats from the support of Col. Strong were received at Mr. Grant's headquarters yesterday.

Fifty-nine Grace men from the Twenty-sixth Assembly district announced their unwillingness to sacrifice the Democracy of the State and nation by assisting in the election of a Republican for Mayor of this Democratic city.

Denis A. Spellissy, the old County Democracy leader of the Nineteenth Assembly district, arrayed himself on the side of Mr. Grant in a letter directed to William R. Grace.

Col. James J. Mooney, the Ollagawally chieftain of the old County Democracy of the annexed district, railied his friends at 152d street and Courtiandt avenue, and endorsed the Tammany ticket from top to bottom.

Twenty-one additional deserters from the Grace organization in the Fourteenth district were noted, as were also fifty-eight in the Eighteenth, sixteen from the Twenty-third, eight in the Eleventh, and twenty in the Fourth district. All these Democrats expressed their unwillingness to help elect a Republican President of the United States by giving the control of the first Democratic city of the land into the hands of that party.

One of the acquisitions to the ranks of the supporters of Hill and Grant reported at Mr. Grant's headquarters yesterday is Naval Officer C. C. Baldwine another is A. B. de Frece, and still another, C. F. Van Cork, treasurer of the C. C. Shayne Republican Club.

The Wine, Lequor and Beer Dealers' Association of the Twentieth precinct has adopted resolutions endorsing the nominations of Hill and Grant.

CUMMINGS HAD HELPED HIM. A Pensioner Offers \$15 to Assist the Con-

Among the callers at the headquarters of Congressman Cummings yesterday was a poorly dressed man, who said that he wanted to see the Congressman alone. When they were together the man drew \$15 from his pocketbook and held

it out to Mr. Cummings:
"You must take this," he said.

"What for?" asked the Congressman.
"I was lying sick and without money." the strauger replied, "and wrote about my pension claim to more than twenty Congressmen. A few of them answered my letters, but all except you said I didn't live in their districts and should write to my own Congressman. You got the claim allowed. It saved me. I've never forgotten it, and now it's my time to help you. You

must take the money."
Mr. Cummings refused to take the money, and the stranger went away with tears in his eyes.
The American Workman's Beneficial Society has issued the following address: "AMERICAN WORKMAN'S BENEFICIAL!
"SOCIETY. NEW YORK, Oct. 29. "BROTHERS: We take pleasure in announcing to you as a candidate for Congress in the Thir-teenth Congressional district, the Hon. Amos J.

Cummings.

"We take pleasure in recommending him for your suffrages on election day. We will use all your influence in further his cause. And we making the armor plate for our navy in such a

Carregie and Frick Iron Works that have been making the armor plate for our navy in such a fashing the armor plate for our navy in such a fashing the armor plate for our navy in such a fashing the results to the halls of Congress that he may finish the good work he has begun in exposing the results upon the Government and in the upbuilding of the navy. Let all good citizens. In casting their ballots on Tuesday next, remember Amos J. Cummings for the good that he has still to do for our navy and for the cause of labor.

"By order of your Executive Committee.

"J. Walls, Machinist.

"C. SNYDER, Joiner.

"F. LYNCH, Carpenter.

"E. MOONEY, MASON.

"A. MYEIS, Machinist.

"THOMAS MAHON, Recording Secretary."

Resolutions were also received from the Plate Printers' Assembly, No. 3.857, R. of L., of Washington commending Congressman Cummings for his work in behalf of labor in the last Congress and appealing to the workingmen of his district to support him. Joseoh Harris, President of the Bruish Makers' Union, sent a warm letter of thanks to Mr. Cummings for his steadinst course in supporting all legislation in the interest of workingmen. It is evident that Mr. Cummings will receive a large majority of the labor vote in the Thirteenth district.

Call It a Craze.

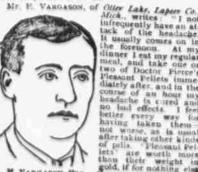
AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN.

HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

The New York Terbune says: "The habit of taking headache powders is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the sountry. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manutheir name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturerato be a positive and speedy cure for any form of hendache. In many cases their chief ingredient is morphine, opiam, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging hendache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and finally like the morphine or opiam fend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dage."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is in the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Peliets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated, vegetable extracts. One Pellet is a One Pellet dose; sugar-coated, easily swallowed; once used, always in favor. They positively cure sick headache and remove the disposition to it.



Alich. writes: "I not infrequently have an attack of the hendache. It usually comes on in the foremon. At my dinner leat my regular meal, and take one or two of Doctor Piorce's Pleasant Peilets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and ho but effects. I feel better every way for having taken them and worse, as in usual E VARGANGE Eng.